

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. V.

Charlotte, (N. C.) July 31, 1835.

NO. 252.

R. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.

The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. If not paid within three months, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or 61 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made in those who advertise by the year. If on all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

* All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

From the Richmond Whig, of July 3.

The Rhode Island Convention has nominated Mr. Wm. W. W. as President, and the same course will probably be followed by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York. In the Southern States, Judge Wirtz has been nominated by the States Rights Convention of Georgia, and will be sustained by the opposition in all. The party in power are using this split in the opposition for their own advantage, by representing it as a deliberate and concerted method of defeating an election by the People, and bringing it to the House of Representatives. The absurdity of this accusation is easily demonstrated. 1. In the first place, if the Whigs had it in their power to defeat an election by the People, they would have power to make an election by the People. 2. To give any color to the charge, it must be shown what they have gained by carrying the election to the House. All know, we suppose, that Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's friends greatly preponderate in that body; and they have a strong suspicion, at least, that intrigue and management Mr. Van Buren is a full match for all who may play at that game against him.

This short and simple view of the question will convince every rational mind that there is no premeditated purpose of defeating an election by the people, and that the charges to that effect, more especially urged upon by our neighbor, the Enquirer, are charitably designed to free the popular mind with suspicion and distrust of the Whigs. He is aware of the general apprehension of an election by the House, and, with his piratical temper in politics, seized on and appropriated it to the service of his friend of Kinderhook.

The Whigs would gladly unite, if they could. Like all oppositions, they want concert and unity. They have not 40,000 votes and annual millions of spoils, to drill into unanimity. The Legions of war are always disciplined, and march, wheel, march, and counter-march, with accuracy; or, if peradventure, a corps shows refractoriness, it is speedily brought to submission. It is the misfortune of the Whigs that they cannot unite, and it should not be imputed to them as criminal; it is the same time a proof of their virtue; and that they will not agree to sacrifice principle, although they might opinion, to victory. The Southern opposition will not vote for Mr. Webster, because they prefer Judge Whitt's public principles. The Northern refusal to support Judge Whitt, because they better like Mr. Webster's public principles. All must acknowledge this to be the evidence of honesty; all do acknowledge it, except the Van Burenites, who, as State Rights men in Virginia, Tariffs and Improvements in Pennsylvania, New York, and Indiana; mainly, old Federalists in New England and Maryland, all, however most lovingly commingled at Baltimore, and find no difficulty at all in commingling! The "spoils" have moulded their antagonist elements into harmony, and "spoils" are the Roman cement of the Union. It is in keeping, that they, who are united by the sacrifice of all principle, could discover reproach in division.

JUDGE WHITE.

The People of Old Virginia are moving the cause of the Judge. Public Meetings, mercuriously attended, have been held in any of the counties, and Resolutions adopted in favor of Hugh L. White for next President. We hope that the friends of a Judge will every where arouse themselves and prepare for the contest. The time for action has come. Mr. Van Buren—the Tariff, Internal Improvement, and Office Holders' Candidate—is now fairly in the field. Let all who are opposed to his principles and to the present corrupt organization of the official corps, take the field in favor of Judge White. The Van Buren and Johnson Ticket is a stench in the nose of the People of Virginia, and will never receive the support of a majority of the State. None turn up their noses at it with more fierceness, than the friends of Mr. Van Buren. They are resolved upon dividing the Party, and will run the Van Buren Ticket, with the name of either River, Harbour, or Wm. Smith, for Vice President. We scarcely know a Van Buren man in this quarter, who is willing to support the Baltimore Ticket.

We hope that the examples of Almon, Rockingham, Nelson, Charlotte, &c. will be followed by the people of all the Counties in the State. Let the opponents of Van Buren organize throughout the State—let us report out in their primary assemblies—let their voice be heard—and Virginia will be saved from the disgrace of supporting for the next President an unprincipled intriguer—a man who holds scarcely one single political principle in common with her—Virginia Statesman.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of old School Republicans of the city of New London, held by adjournment from the 4th of March last, at the Mechanics' Hotel; Luke Perkins, Esq. was called to the Chair, John Chaney, Esq. Secretary. A committee of five were appointed to draft and report resolutions.

Resolved, That we, as republicans, do not approve of the nomination of candidates for the two first offices in the gift of a free people by packed Conventions, composed of office holders and expectants.

Resolved, That we notice with the spirit of freedom the dictatorial and anti-republican course of the Office-holders' Convention lately held in Baltimore, where they assume to themselves the authority of palming on the people of the United States, Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

Resolved, That we, as republicans, hold to the doctrine that all nominations should originate from the people.

Resolved, That we, as a part of the people, have long watched the course of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, have ever found him supporting the principles of Jefferson and Madison, and as he has been brought out as the people's candidate for the Presidency, we approve most cordially of his nomination, and pledge ourselves to make use of every honorable measure that may be suggested by his friends to insure his success.

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE" went the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, say the friends of that "Humbug." Here is the history of the appointment of the Delegates who were shown the way to Baltimore from this town.

In this Senatorial District are about 22,000 inhabitants, and two Delegates were sent to Baltimore from the district. Less than 20 persons met in this town on the 14th of April, to choose the said delegates, or less than one to a thousand of the people to be represented. The Rev. Joseph M. Herper of Canterbury, and Mr. Lucie F. Williams of this town, were appointed the Delegates. Sickens in the family of Mr. Williams prevented his attending the Convention, and he appointed Dr. Peter Repton as his substitute; but it not being convenient, when the time arrived, for Dr. R. to go, Mr. Williams appointed Perkins Gale of this town as a substitute for a substitute, and the said named individual left town for the Convention, and we have not heard but that he found the way to Baltimore. And all this is called "fresh from the people." Had the whole Convention consisted of precisely such men as is the Delegate from the County of New Hampshire, we really should like to pursue the doings of that Convention, provided no one, not a member of the Convention, had aided them in preparing their doings and the report of the same. Well may the Baltimore Convention be called a "Humbug." If the people will swallow the doing of a Convention of office-holders and office-seekers, gotten up and managed as the Baltimore Convention has been, to promote one of the vilest intrigues for office that ever sought office in the Republic, then "farewell, a long farewell," to all individual independence and the best days of the Republic, for there is an end to them.—Concord (N. H.) Courier and Enquirer.

Flattering Illustration.—We find in a New York paper (a real echo) the subjoined glorious about, concluded with a complimentary notice.—U. S. Gazette.

"The Democracy of our country presented at Baltimore so bold and firm a front, that there will not be opposition enough to make the triumph glorious. Many Whigs will, probably, cast their votes for Mr. Van Buren and Colonel Johnson, and will be entitled to as much credit therefore, as the culprit who walks up the gullews instead of being carried up."

Another Warning.—On Saturday evening last, about two miles south of this place, a man, by the name of John Russum, was found dead in the road. A coroner's inquest was held over him on Sunday morning, whose verdict was that he came to his death by drunkenness.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Public Land Question.

CIRCULAR OF P. HENDERSON, ESQ., TO THE CITIZENS OF SULLY COUNTY, N. C.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The period has again arrived when your thoughts are naturally recurring to those individuals from whom a choice is to be made to represent your interests in the next General Assembly. Having had, by your kindness, a seat in the last session, and having taken some share in those matters which claimed its earnest attention, I deem it my duty, even at this late period, to address you on a subject which, it, sooner or later, become of vital importance to the State of North Carolina, and to the Union at large; and, while entering upon a task at once pleasing as it is important, I beg leave to assure you that a strong sense of the increasing character of the subject alone, has induced me to retain any formal presentation of it until the late Convention Elections should have passed away—when the public mind, disengaged from other interests, might view its details and determine its value.

The movement of our Legislature during the last session upon the question of the Public Lands—the subsequent newspaper remarks—the late circulars of the Members of Congress, calling the attention of the people to the subject—the earnest debates upon various resolutions presented to that body, concerning the future disposition of these lands—and withal the claims recently set on foot by the new States for all the public domain within their respective borders—the resistance to those claims by some of the old States to whom it originally belonged, are in themselves sufficient evidence to you that the subject is becoming one of deep and enduring interest to the whole body of American people. To call your attention then to this question, in which North Carolina has an immense interest involved, and to give you a clear understanding as to her rights, and the facts upon which these rights are grounded, it becomes necessary to travel back into history.

In the beginning of that long and bloody war, by which we were separated from the British crown, and became an independent people, the boundary lines of some of the old States were widely different, and much larger than they are at present. Virginia, besides her own soil, claimed all that extent of country at present occupied by the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The limits of North Carolina extended from the sea to the Mississippi river, including the present State of Tennessee; and the rights of South Carolina and Georgia comprehended that tract of country since laid off into the States of Alabama and Mississippi. Within these old States then, there were vast bodies of unsettled lands, and as the struggle for independence progressed, a question naturally arose—what should be done with these waste lands, provided the war terminated successfully? Some of the States who had very little or no vacant territory, contended that the war was a common cause of sacrifice and suffering to all the States—was waged by united means—that each State furnished its proportion of men and money—that life, liberty, property, all was staked upon its issue, and that these lands, if won from the crown, should thereby be considered a common property, to be disposed of as the wisdom of after times might suggest. These claims, decidedly just in themselves, were resisted to a certain extent by those States who possessed the lands, on the score that they were strictly entitled to all the territory within their chartered limits. Disensions and jealousies thereupon sprung up, to such an extent, that the State of Maryland refused for a length of time to come into the Confederacy, and when she finally acceded to the Union, it was with an explicit reservation and understanding as to her land rights. To quiet the growing discontent, the General Congress, in the year 1780, while the war was still in progress, earnestly recommended to the States who held vacant lands, to cede to the General Government; and as a further inducement, founded on mutual interest, it passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded, or relinquished to the United States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States."

Relying then upon the wisdom and integrity of Congress, with a public spirit and a generous self-denial—which I fear has no parallel now-a-days—several States ceded their vacant Western Territory to the General Government, commencing with the State of New York, in the year 1781; Virginia 1784; Massachusetts 1785; Connecticut 1786; South Carolina 1787; North Carolina 1789; and Georgia 1802. In all these various treaties of cession there appears to be but one general sentiment: "To promote the honor and dignity of the United States, and to strengthen the Federal Union"—(the language of South Carolina)—and one condition, namely: that all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of these acts to the United States, shall be considered a common fund, for the use and benefit

of the United States, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure—and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever. This is the language of North Carolina, preceded by the following patriotic declaration:—"Whereas the United States, in Congress assembled, have respectfully and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union, claiming or owning vacant Western Territory, to make cessions of part of the same as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States—and the inhabitants of the said Western Territory being also desirous that such cessions should be made, in order to obtain a more complete protection than they have heretofore received: Now, this State, being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina," &c. and goes on empowering the Senators and Representatives of our State in Congress, to cede her vacant lands beyond the mountains to the General Government.—Thus it clearly appears, that Congress was made, by virtue of these several deeds of cession, a Trustee over a vast public interest, and became solemnly bound to hold and dispose of them in no other way than under the conditions expressed by treaty with the States. Any partial distribution, then, of these lands, to the western or any other States, without a proportionate share to all the States, our own included, any waste or misapplication of this fund, or any attempt to divert it from the common use and benefit for which it was ceded, would be a direct violation of the trust confided.

The above mentioned lands were acquired from the British Crown by the war of the Revolution. The Government, in the second place, hold a still greater extent of territory by the purchase of Louisiana from France, in 1803, and of Florida from Spain in 1819. The principal and interest of the purchase money, amounting to near thirty millions of dollars, was paid out of the Treasury of the United States, in which also we had our common right and share. These lands then came under the same provisions as a trust fund for the mutual benefit of all the States, and Congress has no more right to squander or sacrifice them, than the lands granted to it by the States under treaty.—All the public domain, in whatever manner acquired, has at different times been pledged as security for the redemption of the public debt, which was mainly enacted by the old Revolutionary struggle, which gave us existence as an Independent Nation, and the late war which stamped it with additional character.

By the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt would be paid off by January of the present year, and the public domain, which had been hitherto covered by this pledge, was released from all its incumbrances. As early as practicable, after Congress had obtained from the States the lands in question, and had subdued the Indians into submission, that system of surveying and selling off was adopted, the advantages of which have been fully tested by time and experience, and continues to the present day. All the lands thrown into market, are first run off into townships of six miles square. These are again divided into sections of six hundred and forty acres each, and the subdivision continued as low as sixteenths of forty acres; thereby affording an accommodation to all classes of persons, whether rich or poor, according to their respective means of purchase.

Under a system devised and maintained with such care and deliberation, the Western Territory has been peopled with a rapidity beyond all example, and a vast wilderness has, within the memory of man, been converted into a number of States, enjoying, in common with ourselves, all the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

I have said "that Congress has in trust a vast public interest." The expression has its value, and must be calculated. From all the statements founded upon Official Reports made to Congress from time to time, it appears that the quantity of vacant and unappropriated lands within the States and Territories, is three hundred and forty millions of acres; and beyond the limits yet belonging to Government, seven hundred and fifty millions, making together, one billion and ninety millions of acres.

Of this immense territory, about one hundred and forty millions of acres have been surveyed. And during the forty-five years in which the "Land Office" has been open, but thirty-one millions of acres had been sold up to the 30th of September, 1833, averaging for the year about seven hundred thousand acres through the entire term. At this rate of sale, with a hundred and ten millions in market, entire generations would rise and pass away before the land which is now laid off would be disposed of, for it would require 135 years. This billion and ninety millions of acres, at the lowest price

for which the lands now sell, (one dollar and a quarter per acre,) would amount to the enormous sum of one billion three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Or as some complaint has been made of the present price, take it at half, and you have then a share in an interest of six hundred and eighty millions of dollars—an amount nearly six times as great as all the bank notes and specie in circulation in the United States put together, estimated at one hundred and twenty millions of money, and is nearly equal to the entire amount of all the lands in North Carolina, assessed at fifty-two millions of dollars under the war taxes of 1815.

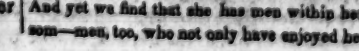
Having endeavored to give, as concise a manner as a clear view of the subject would permit, a history of the acquisition, title, guardianship, and valuation of the public domain, and its final redemption from its pledge as security for the payment of the national debt, it remains for me to warn you, fellow-citizens, that the smooth and uniform method of surveying and selling off under the direction of Congress, if not properly guarded, is likely to be disturbed by rival pretensions from an unexpected quarter; and it is a matter of especial wonder that there should be any disposition to waste or throw away such immense resources, or to abolish a system fraught with so many advantages to our common Union; nevertheless, there exists in all governments, no matter how well planned or managed, a moving body of restless spirits, who are too impatient for the slow and natural operation of laws founded in a wisdom widely different from the hasty impulses and interested motives which govern such natures. Our own country is not exempt from the general rule, and accordingly we have seen within the last few years various plans and projects set on foot concerning the public lands; and the pretension most new and singular, the one best calculated to defeat the intentions of the old States, who ceded to Congress these lands under trust, for the purposes above mentioned, is the sweeping demand of some of the new States for all the territory within their respective borders, to the entire exclusion of the General Government, and to the exclusion of all the people of the United States; those who live in the new States only excepted.

Fellow-citizens, this claim cannot be admitted. We have not forgotten our original title to these lands, a title in common, which up to our times had never been disputed, nor even considered debatable. We have not forgotten a right sealed by the blood of the Revolution, and founded in solemn deeds of cession before the whole body of American people; and upon treaties with foreign Powers for land the price of which was paid from the National Treasury. We have not forgotten that army after army, levied among the old States, was sent to defend the infant settlements from the merciless scalping knife of the Indians; and when defeated, as they sometimes were, the bones of our countrymen were left to bleach in the wilderness of the West. We have not forgotten that the old States, with a majority in Congress, have, with the kindness of an indulgent parent to a child, granted to their western brethren every sixteenth section of land, amounting to eight millions of acres, for public schools—more than two millions for internal improvements—half a million to their colleges—ninety thousand acres to benevolent and charitable institutions—and twenty-one thousand for seats of government; and permitted them to select these lands out of the best, and sell them at their leisure; and we have not forgotten, over and above all these, Congress allows five per cent. upon all moneys paid in for public lands, to open their rivers, make roads, build bridges, and otherwise improve the country at large. Not content with these donations, equal in amount to one-fourth of all the lands ever sold by the Government, they now come forward and demand the whole! Can there be any surprise as to the cause why we are so far outstripped in the race of improvement by the new States, with their fertile soils, penetrated every where by steamboat rivers, and assisted so liberally by the General Government? But suppose that Congress should take upon itself the power of ceding the lands to the new States, it would be as unequal in its operation upon States who received, as it would violate the rights of the old States who trusted them away. Missouri, with a population of one hundred and forty thousand persons, would acquire by the cession thirty-eight millions of acres of land; and Ohio, with a population of more than nine hundred thousand persons, would only receive five millions and half of acres, the quantity of land yet unsold within their respective limits.

And if you divide out to individuals in these States, a person in Ohio would receive six acres to his share, when the State has paid seventeen millions of dollars to the Government for her lands, while an inhabitant of Missouri would obtain two hundred and seventy-two acres, when the State had paid not quite four millions for her Territory. Again, a cession to the States would be injurious to themselves; all the States

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that any act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price at which these lands now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

Wood vs. Hurd.—A Miss Wood lately recovered of a Mr. Hurd, at the London Common Pleas, for a breach of promise to marry, 3300 pounds sterling. Who ever Hurd of such a wiser for Wood?



And now let us ask our readers, if they do think, with us, that it is a notable discovery what these Hamburgites have made?

Why is it that the Star and Standard, of Raleigh, both being published on the same day, not reach Charlotte by the same mail? Why is

McOrinus—Seven individuals have been elevated to the Presidency of the United States since the foundation of the Government. Of the names of these seven, the initial letters have been as follows: two A's, two J's, two M's, and one W. This is a singular coincidence, but it becomes more interesting when we recollect that our candidate's name at this time commences with W. Who can doubt, now, that the coincidences will be still further continued, in the election of July 1876?

POETRY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gleaming day hath glided of light—
The darkness hath been bright and clear;
And twinkle, through the darkest night,
Some solitary star to cheer.

The gleaming soul is not all gloom—
The saddest heart is not all sad;
And, smiling, o'er the darkest gloom,
There shines some bright, true beam of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life, nor death, the future close;
And round the shadowy brow of care
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

SONG.

On one of those sweet nights that oft
Their lustre o'er the Ocean fling,
Beneath my casement, low and soft,
I heard a Lesbian lover sing:
And, listening, both with ear and thought
The sound upon the night-breeze caught—
"Oh, happy as the gods is he,
Who gazes at this hour on thee!"

The song was sung by Sappho sung,
In the first love-dreams of her lyre,
When words of passion from her tongue
Fell like a shower of living fire;
And still, at close of every strain,
I heard those burning words again—
"Oh, happy as the gods is he,
Who gazes at this hour on thee!"

PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY.—The subjoined presentments were made, in the years indicated, by the Jurors for the county of York, in Maine, and were extracted from the Records of Trials there, a hundred years ago, at which time the customs and habits of the people had so greatly changed from the "primitive simplicity" of the first settlers that they were copied, even then, as curious memoranda.

1659. We present Mr. Thorp for scandalizing Mr. Syme by saying he eat a Drum of Cawdel a Morning for breakfast. Thorp's answer hereto was that he supposed he had eat a Silver Thimble full of Cawdel to his breakfast. Mr. Thorp paying the Jury's Fees, is discharged.

1661. We present Peter Grant, a Scotchman, for not returning to his Wife.

We present Geo. Gilmer for bidding the Devil take Mr. Thorp.

We present Geo. Garland for frequenting Sarah Wells's House after Warning given.

1663. We present Jer. Shear, for Idleness, Walking up and down in neglect of his Calling.

1664. We present John Wadleigh for a Common Sleeper on the Lord's Day at the Public Meeting.

We present Florene Edge, the Wife of Robt. Edge, for Slandering Goody Parker, the Wife of John Parker, in saying that she longed for Rev. Mr. Rankins.

We present Christian Ellingwood, the Wife of Wm. Ellingwood, for lying under a Common Fame of having two husbands.

We present Wm. Wardel for Denying the College to be any Ordinance of God, and that therefore it was not his Judgment to give any thing to it when there was something demanded for it.

1657. We present James Harman for Suspicion of Incontinence with Mary Clay. In Reference to this Affair, this Court enjoins an Act of Separation to be henceforward between them. So if the said Harman and Mary Clay be found Suspiciously Together, on due proof Harman shall forfeit £10.

1659. Joseph Phippeny presented for breeding a Disturbance in the Town Meeting by flinging Mr. Jordan's Votes on the ground.

We present Mr. Thorp for abusing Mr. Rold. Jordan in his own House, inasmuch that Mr. Jordan was forced to command his own Servants to turn him out of Doors.

We present — for Contemptuous Treatment of Capt. Hayne, being a Man in Authority, in Theeing and Thowing him.

Capture of a Mormon Angel.—A Western paper has a curious account of a new adventure with the Mormons. Jo. Smith, the High Priest and Prophet of these fanatic vagabonds, was not long since upon his proselyting expedition in Ohio, and to give more solemnity and eclat to his administration of his baptism, he gave notice that an Angel would appear on the opposite side of the river in which the ceremony was performed, as often as the rite should be repeated. Accordingly, whenever the baptism took place a figure in white sure enough appeared upon the bank of the Grand River, and continued there as long as the ceremony lasted. Some of the unbelievers, however, secreted themselves near the spot, and the next time it showed itself, his Ghostship, after several most unghostlike attempts to escape and after a ducking in the river to which it was driven, was taken bodily possession of, when it was found upon examination to be nothing more nor less than the Prophet himself.—N. Y. Courier.

"I'll consult my Wife."—This is what old Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, is reported to have said to Gen. Blount, of North Carolina, when they were members of Congress, at Philadelphia—and when the latter challenged the Judge to mortal combat: "I'll consult my wife, sir," repeated the Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and making a bow; "and if she is willing, I'll favor you with a meeting."

A New Science.—A Mr. Parn is lecturing in Louisville, upon Pneumology, the art of which consists in ascertaining the natural properties, by an examination of the feet, of the feet of the dead. Those who wear tight shoes will doubtless possess the most respectable number of pumps, in this new department of science, which should, we think, be termed Cornology in contradistinction to Phrenology.—Calden Journal.

COMMERCIAL AND FORWARDING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Room and other accommodations to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to forwarding and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board.

Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce.

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.

Felix Long.
Clerk, July 1st, 1835.

Refer to
J. G. McKENZIE,
D. & J. MALLOY,
LA COTE & MCKAY,
BROWN BRYAN,
JAS. WRIGHT,
ROBT. C. DAVIS,
JNO. C. CORR,
A. BLUM,
D. S. HANLEY,
GEO. H. DUNLAP,
A. & R. McKENZIE,
of Charlot., &c.

An Alarm Clock,
WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by
July 22, 1835. T. TROTTER.

NOTICE.
FOREWARN any person or persons from trading with my wife Nancy Miller, as she has left my bed and board; and for this reason I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
July 18, 1835. JOHN MILLER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Cheraw Gazette.
THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.

JOHN C. COIT.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Cheraw, May 28.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic

Anti-Bilious Pills,
IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often, need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea, or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of its virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

ALSO—
Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHIC & HEPATIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.
Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy, can be seen.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Land! Land! Land!!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the undersigned, for that valuable tract of Land, upon which R. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 400 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts, one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out-houses, together with an excellent Spring, quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 200 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to R. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by
DAN ALEXANDER.
July 13, 1835.

NOTICE.
I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss;** also, Dr. Price's improvement of **Stagner's Truss;** in the county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture). This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while engaged in his usual avocations, from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, July 15, 1835.
P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

Election Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that an Election will be held, on the second Thursday in August next, being the 19th day of the month, for one Senator and two Commoners to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly of North Carolina—and also for one member to represent this (the 11th) Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
July 15, 1835.

For Sale.
A NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, on reasonable terms. The subscribers will keep hereafter on hand, at their shop, four miles from Charlotte, on the Potter Road, for sale,
1 and 2 Horse Wagons.
E. L. ALEXANDER.
T. B. WALLACE.
June 4, 1835.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers being desirous of removing to the west, offer for sale the Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, known as the **LEWIS MINE,**—attached to the Mine is 40 acres of land. The Mine has been worked about three years, the vein from 2 to 6 inches in width. Ore has been obtained from this Mine valued at from \$5 to \$80 per bushel. Those wishing to purchase can call and examine the premises for themselves.

We wish to dispose of it by the 1st of October.

For particulars apply to either of the subscribers.
ELI STEWART.
ROBT. LEWIS.
July 3, 1835.

Now is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH for 25 or 30 Likely Negroes. I may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.
June 27, 1835.
N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following tracts of land, viz: One tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, formerly owned by William Pickens, containing about 200 acres. Twelve months credit will be given for all the purchase money except \$30, which will be required in cash at the time of the sale.

Also, one other tract, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing about 183 acres and bounded by the lands belonging to D. McDonald, W. Williamson and Robt. Jamison's heirs, formerly owned by Hugh Walker, and to be sold for the benefit of his heirs, on a credit of 12 months.

Bonds with approved securities will be required.
D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. c.
June 24th, 1835. Price adv. 44 153

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the south, will offer for sale the large and commodious **TAVERN**, which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, on the corner of the Court-House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business in which it is engaged. The Kitchen, Dining, Cakes, &c. are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purpose of a tavern, this house affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition, particularly in the north and eastern portions of the Union, to the south and south-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be sold at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease.

WM. S. W. HAYES.
Charlotte, June 15, 1835.

DRUG SHOP.

NOTICE.
HAVING purchased the **APOTHECARY SHOP** in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c. than has ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles,** which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a variety of

Medicated Wines, Brandy, &c. especially for Medical use, together with several recently discovered by chemical and philosophical investigation of the medicinal in different parts of the world. All articles will be carefully put up and correctly labelled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, 18th May, 1835.
P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice.

NEW Goods.

JUST received, direct from the North, a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Goods,** all of this Spring's importation.

We are determined to make it an object for all that pay cash, to call and examine. We will also sell at reduced prices to principal dealers. We have, also, on hand, a large quantity of SUGAR and a quantity of a superior article of GUERRE Coffee.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.
May 18, 1835.

MR. ROBERT COCHRANE is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my publications, and to receive full receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.
May 23d, 1835.
VENISON HEADS
250 WELL CURED VENISON HEADS for sale by
June 6, 1835. **WM. HUNTER.**

To the Afflicted.
WE have just received a supply of Dr. Book's celebrated

Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

—ALSO—
Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills, highly recommended. We have also, for sale, on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medicine, expressly for the use of Farmers.

SMITH.
March 17, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED

GARDNER'S RIFLES.
SMITH.
April 15, 1835.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NECKLEBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law.
Nancy H. Smith vs. Joseph N. Smith.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Price adv. 83 152

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a mulatto man by the name of **HENRY,** about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he runaway from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
May 11, 1835.

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named **HENDERSON,** about 35 or 6 inches high, 30, or 35 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty.

He says he runaway in April last, and that he belongs to Meachuck Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meachuck Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.
GREEN HUIE.
July 18, 1835.

Clerk Wanted.
WANTED, a young man to attend a Dry Goods Store. A young Boy would be preferred. For particulars enquire at this Office.
July 23.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NECKLEBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

William H. Gardner vs. President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

Levied on the following tracts of land, viz: a tract formerly owned by William Sample, adjoining the lands of James Wilson and others; a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, adjoining the lands of Wm. Sample and others; a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, bounded by the lands of Wm. Sample, by M. Alpin's Creek and the land of others; a tract known by the Patterson mine, bounded by the lands of John Dobbins and others; a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, bounded by the Patterson mine and the land of others; a tract formerly owned by Matthew Bain, bounded by the lands of Samuel Johnston and others; a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, bounded by the lands Andrew Lawing and others; and a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison, bounded by the lands of the widow Lawing and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Price adv. 84 152

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NECKLEBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

John Springs vs. Surviving Partner of J. & E. Springs

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the Catawba river, adjoining the lands of David Partlow, William Partlow and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Price adv. 83 152

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NECKLEBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson vs. A. F. Caldwell.

Levied in the hands of David Lawing and Mary F. his wife, and them summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
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B. OATES, c. c. c.
Price adv. 83 152

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NECKLEBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Nicholas Tradinick vs. Chassey & Binney, part of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendants, bounded by the lands of Abram Smith, William Smith and others, supposed to be ninety acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Price adv. 84 152